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Letter dated 19 June 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Zambia submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-45162 (E) 160702

Annex

Letter dated 19 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I wish to forward herewith the first report by the Government of the Republic of Zambia which is being submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Mwelwa C. **Musambachime**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has in place the following legal provisions, under the Penal Code of the laws of Zambia, that can be used to fight against terrorism in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001.

The Penal Code Cap. 87 of the laws of Zambia, which can be used to counter terrorism, contains the following criminal offences:

- Murder (Section 200)
- Manslaughter (Section 119)
- Attempt to Murder (Section 215)
- Accessory after the fact (Section 217)
- Written threat to murder (Section 218)
- Conspiracy to murder (Section 219)
- Unlawful acts causing harm (Section 238)
- Dealing with poisonous substances (Section 239)
- Endangering the safety of persons travelling by railway (Section 240)
- Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy to mislead any navigation (Section 241)
- Obstruction of roads or runways (Section 246)
- Attempts at extortion by threats (Section 297)
- Arson (Section 328)
- Attempts to commit arson (Section 329)
- Attempts to destroy property by explosives (Section 336)
- Threats to burn or destroy (Section 341)
- False declaration for passport (Section 317)
- Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 255)
- Kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine a person (Section 256)
- Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous harm (Section 257)
- Wrongfully concealing or confining kidnapped or abducted persons (Section 258)
- Trespass on aerodromes (Section 245)
- Obstruction of roads or runways (Section 246)
- Negligent act likely to spread infection (Section 183)

- Fouling water (Section 188)
- Fouling air (Section 189)

In 2001, the Prohibition of Money Laundering Act No. 14 of 2001 was enacted into law. The Act provides for:

(a) the constitution of the Anti-Money Laundering Authority, which is like a Commission, and the Anti-Money Laundering Investigation Unit;

(b) the disclosure of information on suspicion of money-laundering activities by supervisory authorities such as the Bank of Zambia and regulated institutions such as commercial banks;

(c) the forfeiture of property of persons convicted of money-laundering;

(d) International Cooperation in investigations, prosecution and other legal processes of prohibiting and preventing money-laundering.

The Act is an import anti-terrorist measure because terrorist organizations mostly transfer and move money around the globe through laundering.

Zambia has as one of its laws the Extradition Act Cap. 94 of the laws of Zambia. This law provides that:

> "where a country in relation to which this part applies duly requests the surrender of a person who is being proceeded against in that country for an offence or who is wanted by that country for the carrying out of a sentence that person shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Part and of Part IV, be surrendered to that country".

A request for the extradition of any person shall be made in writing to the Attorney-General and shall be communicated by:

(a) a diplomatic agent of a requesting country, accredited to Zambia;

(b) any other means provided in the relevant extradition provision of a bilateral agreement.

Zambia has a Firearms Act which makes it an offence to possess a firearm without a licence. However, the proliferation of small firearms in the country is rife, due to instability in some areas surrounding Zambia, i.e., Angola and the Great Lakes region.

Zambia's Immigration and Deportation Act is very strong. Any foreigner with known criminal connections is automatically a prohibited immigrant.

Zambia supports all efforts aimed at the eradication of terrorism around the globe. For this reason it has decided to be party to a number of international treaties that support the fight against terrorism. These are:

(a) The 1991 Montreal Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection;

(b) The 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation;

(c) The 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;

(d) The 1963 Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.

Efforts are being made to ratify all other anti-terrorism conventions.